

POSTERS

WOMAN'S LOVE

BY MISS NORTON.

Oh! man, how different is thy heart,
From her's, the partner of thy lot:
Who in thy feelings base part,
When love's wild charm is once forgot.
What the awakening spell will be
Thy heart to melt, thy soul to warm,
Or who shall dare appeal to thee
To whom "old days" convey no charm!
When Adam turn'd from Eden's gate,
His soul in sullen musings slept—
He brooded o'er his future fate,
While Eve, poor Eve, look'd back and wept.

Lo man, even while his eager arms,
Support some trembling fair one's charms,
Looks forward to vague days beyond,
When other eyes shall beam as fond;
And other lips his own shall press;
And meet his smile with mute caress;
And still as o'er life's path he goes,
Plains that the life—then the calm,
And half forgets that e'er his heart,
Own'd for another sigh or smart;
Or dreams while bound in passion's thrall
The last, the dearest love of all—
But woman, even while she bows
Her veiled head to altar vows,
Along life's slow and devious track,
Forever gazes fondly back.

And woman, even while her eye
Is turn'd to give its meek reply
To murmur'd words of praise,
Deep in her heart remembers still
The tones that made her bosom thrill
In forgotten days.
You, e'en when her lover's breast
She sinks, and leaves her hand to rest
Within his clasping hold,
The sigh she gives is not so much
To prove the empire of that touch
As for those days of old—
For long remember'd hours, when first
Love on her dawning senses burst—
Nor all the wild, impassion'd truth
That blest the visions of her youth!

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Mother's Magazine.

MARY JEMISON.

Seneca Mission, Nov. 14th, 1834.

Mrs. W.—DEAR MADAM—The following fact, which has fallen under my observation, I consider an interesting one. If you should deem it worthy of an insertion in the Mother's Magazine, you are at liberty to make use of it.

In the Indian grave-yard, at a little distance from the Mission house, stands a solitary white stone; the inscription runs thus:
"In memory of the white woman, Mary Jemison, daughter of Thomas Jemison, and Jane Irwin; born on the ocean, between Ireland and Philadelphia, in 1742 or 3; taken captive at Marsh Creek, Pa., in 1755; carried down the Ohio; adopted into an Indian family in 1759; removed to Genesee River, was naturalized in 1817; removed to this place in 1831; and having survived two husbands and five children, leaving three still alive, she died September 19th, 1833, aged about 91 years, having a few weeks before expressed hopes of pardon, through Jesus Christ."

"The counsel of the Lord that shall stand."

About a year and a half ago I went to visit this woman, having learned that she was sick, and that she wished to see some of the missionaries. I had never seen her, but other members of the family had visited her, and dealt faithfully with her. She however had not prized their faithfulness, but had manifested much self-righteousness and pride.

When I entered her hut and told her who I was, and that I had come to visit her, she burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Oh, I am glad you are come; I want to hear about your religion; I want to know what I shall do for my poor soul." Her appearance was truly interesting, and it was with much difficulty that we could command our feelings sufficiently to tell her that she must repent of her sins, pray to God to forgive her, and submit her heart to Christ.

"Oh," said she, "if I knew how, I would try. My mother told me the night before she was tomahawked, that I must never forget to say the Lord's prayer, every night and morning, as long as I lived. I obeyed her a great while, but at last I left off, and now I have forgotten how to say it."

It seemed, that when her mother found that she must die, and that her child would be spared, she called her little daughter, and told her she would soon be without any one to teach her what was right, and charged her to remember the good instructions she had given her, and especially not to forget to pray to God, who alone could protect her in the hour of distress. These parting words of her mother she never forgot; and although she neglected to obey the command, conscience would not let her rest satisfied with herself, and at that late hour seemed to have aroused her to a sense of her guilt and danger. She could repeat the story of the sufferings and death of Jesus Christ as she had learned it from her mother, and had a kind of indefinite idea that somehow she must be saved by him; but how she did not know.

We endeavored to explain to her how it was that she could be saved through faith, if she would repent of her sins, and trust in Christ for salvation; and we hope that she was enabled to do so, and that now she is a glorified spirit in heaven, brought there, we believe, through the influence of a mother's early instructions. I saw her several times afterwards, and

ous to her death. She frequently spoke of the influence which the last words of her mother had over her. These words, together with the instruction she had previously received, seemed to have acted as a secret charm, which alone saved her from becoming as deeply prejudiced against the Christian religion as the savage people among whom she lived and died.

I cannot close this brief statement without remarking, that I think the facts in the case speak loudly in favor of early religious instruction of children.—What would have been that mother's feelings, as she laid her hand upon the flaxen head of her little daughter, and taught her to say "Our Father," could she have known that that darling child was destined to roam among the savages of the wilderness for more than three quarters of a century, and then be brought to acknowledge the truth, through the instrumentality of the impressions she was then giving her.

The war-whoop of the savage has long since died away upon our ears, and the favored mothers of this happy land have now nothing to fear from the Indian tomahawk; but other causes may soon cut short their opportunities for storing the minds of their children with religious truth; and what mother knows, but the life of her child may be as eventful as was that of the captive white woman.

L. M. WRIGHT.

THE MOTHER.

History, amid the relations of crimes innumerable and the thousand mutations which have consigned to oblivion the fame of many who were renowned in their day and generation, has handed down the touching acclamation of Cornelia like an invaluable gem from age to age, and it comes to us with the freshness of a recent saying of some dear and cherished friend. The memory of the haughty and highborn assemblage, before whom the Roman mother spoke from the fullness of an overflowing heart, has sunk in mortal oblivion, and fiction must fill the blank by portraying the faults of character common to all nations and times.

But while the remembrance of the vain and selfish has been buried, as though they never were, the key to one caskeyet remains, and we are enabled to explore its treasures with the same facility and certainty, after the lapse of ages, as though the lovely owner had herself exhibited them to our admiring view, and we had ourselves gazed with unsated delight at the glowing face of the exulting mother.

How all powerful, for good or evil, is the influence of a mother! During those hours of infancy passed in unavoidable seclusion, when the affections and mental powers can be moulded into any form by the plastic hand of maternal love, then is it that the bent is taken for weal or woe, which all future cannot alter. The father, whether he holds a public station, like the husband of Cornelia, or like most in modern times, is in a private capacity, sees but little at distant intervals, of his children, and has hardly time to salute them with a hurried embrace and a kiss of tenderness before his avocations summon him again into the great world to engage once more in its engrossing pursuits. But the mother, for whom domesticity has a charm, to whom her children are company and the world, exercises over their nascent powers an influence proportioned to her own good sense and attachment to the idols of her heart, omnipotent though imperceptible—and it is not too much to say, that all the kindly sympathies and swelling affections of the youth and mature man, can be traced to their rise when lying at a mother's feet, or listening, with the head on her knees, to her awful rebuke.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Extract from a Sermon on War, delivered January 25, 1835, by the Rev. Dr. Channing, just published:

"The idea of Honor is associated with war. By whom does the honor belong? I say, certainly not to the mass of the people, but to those who are particularly engaged in it. The mass of a people, who stay at home and hire others to fight, who sleep in their warm beds and hire others to sleep on the cold and damp earth, who sit at their well spread board and hire others to take the chance of starving, who nurse the slightest hurt in their own bodies, and hire others to expose themselves to mortal wounds and to hunger in comfortable hospitals, certainly this mass reap little honor from war. The honor belongs to those who immediately engage in it. Let me ask then, what is the chief business of war? It is to destroy human life, to mangle the limbs, to gash and hew the body, to plunge the sword into the heart of a fellow creature, to strew the earth with bleeding frames, and to trample them under foot with horses' hoofs. It is to batter down and burn cities, to turn fruitful fields into deserts, to level the cottage of the peasant and the magnificent abode of opulence, to scourge nations with famine,

may exempt them from guilt it cannot turn them into glory. We have thought that it was honorable to heal, to save, to mitigate pain, to snatch the sick and sinking from the jaws of death. We have placed among the reverend benefactors of the human race, the discoverers of arts which alleviate human sufferings, which prolong comfort, adorn and cheer human life, and if these arts be honorable, where is the glory of multiplying and aggravating tortures and death?"

SYMPATHETIC FIGHTING.

POLICE OFFICE.—Thomas Granfield, Patrick Sheen, Ellen Sheen, Garret Riley and Michael Cochran, were all brought up for indulging in "a little innocent bit of nate fighting," as Ellen was pleased to term it.

Mag.—Well, watchman, what were these five persons doing?
W. Aitch.—It was were they doing, or, is it? If you were to ask me what they were not doing, I'd be more likely to tell you; for they were doing just all that could be done under the sun, except standing still and holding their tongues.

1st Pris.—Oh Sir, it was not under the sun that we were fighting, any way, for it was dark at night, and broad moon-shine all the while.

Mag.—Well, what were you fighting for?

2nd Pris.—I don't know, sir; I fought because Tom fought, sir.

Mag.—And what did you fight for, Tom?

Tom.—I fought because Michael said he wanted half an hour's fighting just to take the stiffness out of him.

Mag.—And what did you fight for, Garret?

Garret.—I fought for fun, sir.

Mag.—And what did you fight for, Ellen?

Ellen.—I fought because my husband fought, sir.

Mag.—And who did your husband fight?

Ellen.—Oh, sir, did you ever know an Irishman to throw his strength away by fighting any one else when his wife was handy to his elbow?

Mag.—Well, I want to know how the row began.

Ellen.—Oh, sir, sure it began at the beginning of the scrimmage; for there was no row before there was a fight.

Mag.—Can't you tell what they fought for?

Ellen.—I can, sir.

Mag.—Well, what was it?

Ellen.—Because they were cold, and had nothing else to warm 'em with.

Mag.—Then I shall commit you all till you find bail.—N. Y. Trans.

A Real Kentuckian.—A Kentuckian, we believe of that class familiarly called "hog merchants," rode up to a public house in the west, where a number of gentlemen were seated on the piazza.—After a low bow to the company, he inquired if any one present could inform him what was good for a burn. A young physician, (there being several present,) stepped forward, and, with much complaisance, gave a learned lecture on burns, mode of treatment, &c. for which he was politely thanked by the Kentuckian, who informed him that his prescription would not answer his present complaint, as his saddle blanket had been badly burned the night previously. On hearing this, the physician became exasperated, and told him if he would alight he would give him a flogging. The Kentuckian again bowed, and said he would not alight for two floggings, and rode off with much gravity and self-satisfaction.

The late Judge Dooly of Georgia, was remarkable for his wit, as well as for his other talents.

At one place where he attended Court, he was not well pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of the court, a hog under the name of a pig—had been cooked whole, and laid upon the table. No person attacked it.—It was brought in the next day, and the next, and treated with the same respect; and it was on the table on the day on which the Court adjourned. As the party finished their dinner, Judge Dooly rose from the table and in a solemn manner addressed the clerk. "Mr. Clerk," said he, "dismiss that hog upon his recognizance until the first day of next court.—He has attended so faithfully during the present term, that I don't think it necessary to take any security."

At another tavern at which the Judge boarded, there was much complaint among the lawyers and their boarders that their victuals were not prepared in a cleanly manner. Judge Dooly took the landlord to one side and said he had something to communicate to him that might be of advantage to his house. "It relates," says he, "to your table. If you would have the dirt on one plate and the victuals on another, and let your guests mix to suit themselves, according to their different tastes, it would be a decided improvement in the entertainment."

Aug. Chron.

The value of sons.—A short time since a man was heard lamenting the death of two of his sons. "Two stout, hearty boys," said he, "and died just afore hay-time—it enymost on'd me!"

Men, like laws, need revising occasionally.

Relations with France.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 27.

THE U. STATES AND FRANCE.

The following Message, with the accompanying Documents, was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

I transmit to Congress a Report from the Secretary of State, with copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston, since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th instant, of the instructions given to that Minister, and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris, or in Washington, except a note of M. Serrurier, which, for the reasons stated in the Report, is not now communicated.

It will be seen that I have deemed it my duty to instruct Mr. Livingston to quit France, with his legation, and return to the U. States, if an appropriation for the fulfilment of the Convention shall be refused by the Chambers.

The subject being now, in all its present aspects, before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued on that event, I deem it unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident, that, on their part, every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honor of the country, which the occasion requires.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 25th, 1835.

To the President of the U. States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Feb. 25th, 1835.

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President of the U. States copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th inst. of the instructions given to that Minister, and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris, or in Washington, except the last note of M. Serrurier, which it has been considered necessary to submit to the Government of France before it is made public or answered, that it may be ascertained whether some exceptional expressions are to be taken as the result of a settled purpose in that Government, or as the mere ebullition of the Minister's indiscretion.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.

LEGATION OF THE U. STATES,

Paris, Jan. 11th, 1835.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH:

Sir—Believing that it would be important for me to receive the despatches you might think it necessary to send with the President's Message, I ventured on incurring the expense of a courier to bring it to me as soon as it should arrive at Havre. Mr. Beasley accordingly, on the arrival of the Sully, despatched a messenger with my letters received by that vessel, and a N. York newspaper containing the Message, but without any communication from the Department; so that your No. 43 is still the last which I have to acknowledge. The courier arrived at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. Other copies were the same morning received by the Estafette, and the contents being soon known caused the greatest sensation, which as yet is, I think, unfavorable. The few members of the opposition who would have voted for the execution of the treaty, now declaring that they cannot do it under the threat of making reprisals, and the great body of that party making use of the effect it has on national pride, to gain proselytes from the Ministerial side of the Chamber, in which, I have no doubt, they have in a great degree for the time succeeded.

The Ministers are aware of this, and will not, I think, immediately urge the consideration of the law, as I have no doubt they were prepared to do when the Message arrived. Should Congress propose commercial restrictions, or determine to wait to the end of the session before they act, this will be considered as a vote against reprisals, and then the law will be proposed, and I think carried. But I ought not to conceal from you that the excitement is at present very great; that their pride is deeply wounded by what they call an attempt to coerce them by threats, to the payment of a sum which they persist (in opposition to the plainest proof) in declaring not to be due. This feeling is fostered by the language of the opposition papers, particularly by the Intelligencer and New-York Courier, extracts from which have been sent on by Americans, declaring them to be the sentiments of a majority of the people.—These, as you will see, are translated and re-published here, with such comments as they might have been expected, and undoubtedly were intended, to produce; and if hostilities should take place between the two countries, those persons may flatter themselves with having the credit of a great share in producing them. The only letter I have received from home is one from my family. This, to my great satisfaction, informs me that

made the pretext, with some, or be the cause with others, among the Deputies, for rejecting the law, cannot of course be yet conjectured with any great degree of probability; but I think it will have a good effect. It has certainly raised us in the estimation of other Powers, if I may judge from the demeanor of their representatives here; and my own opinion is, that as soon as the first excitement subsides, it will operate favorably on the Councils of France. Already some of the Journals begin to change their tone, and I am much mistaken if the opposition here, finding that we are in earnest, will incur the responsibility of a rupture between the two nations, which they seem to make place if the treaty be rejected. The funds experienced a considerable fall as soon as the Message was known, and insurance rose; in short, it has made them feel the commercial as well as political importance of our country.

The Count de Rigny had requested me to communicate the Message to him as soon as it should be received. This I promised to do; and accordingly, on the morning of the 8th, to avoid any mistake as to the mode of making the communication, I carried the paper to him myself, telling him that I had received a gazette containing a paper, said to be the Message of the President, which I delivered to him in compliance with my promise, but I requested him to observe, that it was not an authentic paper, nor was it delivered in pursuance of instructions, nor in my official character. I thought it, for obvious reasons, necessary to be very explicit on this point, and he probably understood me, as he had not yet read the Message. Little more passed at the interview, and I thought of it, but not immediately, to seek another; I shall probably, however, see him to night, and shall then appoint some time for a further conference, of which, I will, by this same packet, give you the result.

Mr. Middleton has just arrived from Madrid, with the inscriptions for the Spanish indemnity, and a draft for the first payment of interest. His instructions are, he says, to leave them with me, but, as I have heard nothing from the Department, I shall advise the depositing them with Rothschild, to wait the directions of the President.

The importance of obtaining the earliest intelligence at this crisis of our affairs with France, has induced me to direct that my letters should be sent by the Estafette from Havre, and that, if any important advice should be received, at such an hour in the day as would give a courier an advance of some hours over the Estafette, that a special messenger should be despatched with it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.

LEGATION OF THE U. STATES,

Paris, Jan. 14, 1835.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH:

Sir—The intended conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which I spoke to you in my last, No. 70, took place yesterday morning. I began it by expressing my regret that a communication from the President to Congress had been so much misrepresented in that part which relates to France, as to be construed into a measure of hostilities. It was, I said, part of a consultation between different members of our Government, as to the proper course to be pursued, if the legislative body of France should persevere in refusing to provide the means of complying with a treaty formally made. That the President, as was his duty, stated the facts truly, and in moderate language, without any irritating comment.—That in further pursuance of his official duty, he declared the different modes of redress which the law of nations permitted, in order to avoid hostilities; expressing, as he ought to do, his reasons for preferring one of them. That in all this there was nothing addressed to the French nation; and I likened it to a proceeding well known in the French law, (a family council in which the concerns and interests are discussed,) but of which in our case the debates were necessarily made public. That a further elucidation of the nature of this document might be drawn from the circumstance, that no instructions had been given to communicate it to the French Government, and that, if a gazette containing it had been delivered, it was at the request of His Excellency, and expressly declared a private communication, not an official one. I further stated that I made this communication without instructions, merely to counteract misapprehensions, and from an earnest desire to rectify errors which might have serious consequences. I added that it was very unfortunate, that an earlier call of the Chambers had not been made in consequence of Mr. Serrurier's promise, the non-compliance with which was of a nature to cause serious disquietude with the Government of the U. S. I found immediately that this was the part of the message that had most seriously affected the King; for Count de Rigny immediately took up the argument, and endeavoring to show that the Government had acted in good faith, relying principally on the danger of a second rejection, had the Chambers been called at an early day, expressly for this object. I replied, repeating that the declaration made by M. Serrurier was a positive and formal one,

and that it had produced a forbearance on the part of the President to lay the state of the case before Congress. In this conference, which was a long one, we both regretted that any misunderstanding should interrupt the good intelligence of two nations having so many reasons to preserve it, and so few of conflicting interests. He told me (what I knew before,) that the exposition was prepared, and that the law would have been presented the day after that on which the message was received. He showed me the document, read part of it to me, and expressed regret that the language of the message prevented it being sent in. I said that I hoped the excitement would soon subside, and give place to better feelings, in which I thought he joined with much sincerity. It is, perhaps, necessary to add, that an allusion was made by me to the change of ministry in November, and the resignation of M. de Rigny, which I told him I had considered as a most favorable occurrence, and that I had so expressed myself in my communications to you; but that this circumstance was unknown at Washington when the message was delivered, and I added that the hopes of success held out in the communication to which I referred, and the assurance contained that the ministers would seriously urge the adoption of the law, might probably have imparted the same hopes to the President, and have induced some change in the measure he had recommended. But that the formation of the new ministry, if known, must have had a very bad effect on the President's mind, as many of that ministry were known to be hostile to the treaty.

When I took leave, the minister requested me to reflect on the propriety of presenting a note of our conversation, which he said should be formal or otherwise, as I should desire. I told him I would do so, and inform him on the next morning by 11 o'clock.

We parted, as I thought, on friendly terms, and in the evening, meeting him at the Austrian Ambassador's, I told him that on reflection I had changed my mind, and would wait the arrival of the packet of the 10th before I gave the note, in which he made no objection. After all this, you may judge of my surprise, when last night, about ten o'clock, I received the letter, a copy of which is enclosed, and which necessarily closes my mission. In my reply, I shall take care to throw the responsibility of breaking up the diplomatic intercourse between the countries where it ought to rest, and will not fail to expose the misstatements which you will observe are contained in the Minister's note; but, as respects my Government and myself—but the late hour at which I received the Cte. de Rigny's note, and the almost immediate departure of the packet, may prevent my sending you a copy of my communication to him, which I shall use the utmost diligence in preparing.

The law it is said will be presented to-day, and I have very little doubt that it will pass. The ministerial phalanx, reinforced by those of the opposition (and they are not few) who will not take the responsibility of involving the country in the difficulties which they now anticipate, will be sufficient to carry the vote. The recall of Serrurier, and the notice to me, are measures which are resorted to to save the pride of the Government and the nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

From Count De Rigny to Mr. Livingston.

[TRANSLATION.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Paris, Jan. 13th, 1835.

Sir: You have well comprehended the nature of the impressions, produced upon the King's Government, by the message which His Excellency President Jackson addressed, on the 1st of December, to the Congress of the U. States. Nothing certainly could have prepared us for it. Even though the complaints expressed in it had been as just, as they are in reality unjust, we should still have had a right to be astonished, on receiving the first communication of them in such a form.

In the explanations which I am now about to make, I cannot enter upon the consideration of any facts, other than those occurring subsequently to the vote, by which the last Chamber of Deputies refused the appropriation, necessary for the payment stipulated in the Treaty of July 11th. However this vote may have been regarded by the Government of the U. States, it is evident, that by accepting (acceptant) the promise of the King's Government, to bring on a second deliberation, before the new Legislature, it had in fact postponed all discussion, and all recrimination on the subject of this first refusal, until another decision should have either repealed or confirmed it. This postponement therefore set aside, for the time, all difficulties, arising either justly or unjustly, from the rejection of the treaty, or from the delay by which it had been preceded; and although the message began by enumerating them, I shall never, in order to confine myself to the matter in question, only to reply to the imputations made on account of subsequent occurrences.

The reproaches which President Jackson considers himself authorized to address to France, may be summed up in a

words. The King's Government presented the Treaty of July 4th again to the Chambers, as soon as they could be assembled. They were assembled on the 31st of July, and the Treaty has not yet been presented to them. Such is exactly the whole substance of the President's communication, and nothing can be easier than to refute it.

I may first observe, that the assembling of the Chambers on the 1st July in obedience to a legal prescription, that they should be called together within a stated period after a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, was nothing more than a piece of formality; and if President Jackson had attended to the internal mechanism of our administrative system, he would have been convinced that the session of 1835 could not have really commenced at that season of 1831. Every one knew beforehand that, after a fortnight spent in the forms of installation, it would be adjourned.

The President of the U. States considers that the bill relative to American claims should have been presented to the Chamber within that fortnight. I cannot understand the propriety of this reproach. The bill was explicitly announced in the speech from the throne, on the very day in which the Chambers met. This was all that was required to make known the opinion and design of the Government, and to prevent that species of moral proscription to which absolute silence would have given authority. With regard to the mere act of presentation, so long before the discussion could possibly take place, this proceeding would have been so unusual and extraordinary, that it might have increased the unfavorable prepossessions of the public already too numerous, without producing any real advantage in return. Above all, the result which the President had in view, of being able to announce the new vote of the Chamber of Deputies in his message would not have been attained.

President Jackson expresses his regret that your solicitations (instances) had not determined the King's Government to call the Chambers together at an earlier day. How soon soever they may have been called, the simplest calculation will serve to show that the discussions in our Chambers could not have been known in the U. States at the opening of Congress, and the President's regret is therefore unfounded. Moreover the same obstacles and the same administrative reasons which rendered a real session impossible during the months of July or August, were almost equally opposed to its taking place before the last weeks of the year. The head of a Government like that of the U. States, should be able to comprehend more clearly than any one else, those moral impossibilities which arise from the fixed character of the principles of a constitutional regime, and to see that in such a system, the Administration is subject to constant and regular forms, from which no special interest, however important, can authorize a deviation.

It is, then, evident, that, far from meriting the reproach of failing to comply with its engagements, far from having deferred, either voluntarily or from negligence, the accomplishment of its promises, the King's Government, ever occupied in the design of fulfilling them, was only arrested for a moment, by insurmountable obstacles. This appears from the explanations now given; and, I must add, that the greater part of them have already been presented by M. Serurier to the Government of the U. States, which by its silence seemed to acknowledge their full value.

It is worthy of remark, that, on the 1st of December, the day on which President Jackson signed the Message to Congress, and remarked with severity that nearly a month was to elapse before the assembling of the Chambers, they were in reality assembled, in virtue of a royal ordinance, calling them together at a period earlier than that first proposed. Their assembling was not indeed immediately followed by the presentation of the bill relative to the American claims; but, you, sir, know better than any other person, the causes of this new delay. You yourself requested us not to endanger the success of this important affair, by mingling its discussion with the debates of a different nature, as their mere coincidence might have the effect of bringing other influences into play, than those by which it should naturally be governed. By this request, you clearly showed that you had, with your judicious spirit, correctly appreciated the situation of things, and the means of advancing the cause which you were called to defend. And, permit me to add, that the course which you have thought proper to adopt on this point is the best justification of that which we ourselves have for some months been pursuing, in obedience to the necessities inherent in our political organization, and in order to insure, as far as lies in our power, the success of the new attempt which we were preparing to make in the Chamber.

However this may be, the King's Government, freed from the internal difficulties, the force of which you have yourself so formally admitted, was preparing to present the bill for giving sanction to the Treaty of July 4th, when the strange message of December 1st came, and obliged it again to deliberate on the course which it should pursue.

The King's Government, though deeply wounded by imputations to which I will not give a name, having demonstrated their gratuitous character, still does not wish to retreat absolutely from a determination, already taken, in a spirit of peace and justice. How great soever may be the difficulties, caused by the provocation which President Jackson has given, and by the irritation which it has produced in the public mind, it will ask the Chambers for an appropriation of 25

millions, in order to meet the engagements of July 4th. But, at the same time, his Majesty has considered it due to his own dignity, no longer to leave his Minister exposed to hear language so offensive to France. M. Serurier will receive orders to return to France. Such, sir, are the determinations of which I am charged immediately to inform you, in order that you may make them known to the Government of the U. States, and that you may yourself take those measures which may seem to you to be the natural consequences of this communication. The passports which you may desire, are, therefore, at your disposition.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.
DE RIGNY.
To the Hon. Edw. Livingston.

Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.
LEGATION OF THE U. STATES,
PARIS, Jan. 15th, 1835.

Sir: Having determined to send Mr. Brown, one of the gentlemen attached to the legation, to Havre, with my despatches, I have just time to add to them the copy of the note which I have sent to the Count de Rigny. The course indicated by it was adopted after the best reflections I could give to the subject, and I hope will meet the approbation of the President.

My first impressions were, that I ought to follow my inclinations, demand my passports, and leave the Kingdom. This would at once have freed me from a situation extremely painful and embarrassing, but a closer attention convinced me that, by so doing, I should give to the French Government the advantage they expect to derive from the equivocal terms of their note, which, as occasions might serve, they might represent as a suggestion only, leaving upon me the responsibility of breaking up the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries if I demanded my passports; or if I did not, and they found the course convenient, they might call it an order to depart, which I had not complied with. Baron Rothschild also called on me yesterday, saying that he had conversed with the Count de Rigny, who assured him that the note was not intended as a notice to depart, and that he would be glad to see me on the subject. I answered that I could have no verbal explanations on the subject, to which he replied that he had suggested writing a note on the subject, but that the Minister had declined any written communication. Rothschild added, that he had made an appointment with the Count de Rigny for 6 o'clock, and would see me again at night; and he called to say that there had been a misunderstanding as to the time of appointment, and that he had not seen M. de Rigny, but would see him this morning; but in the mean time I determined on sending my note, not only for the reasons contained in it, which appear to me conclusive, but because I found that the course was the correct one in diplomacy, and that to ask for a passport merely because the Government near which the Minister was accredited had suggested it, would be considered as committing the dignity of his own; that the universal practice in such cases was to wait the order to depart, and not, by a voluntary demand of passports, exonerate the foreign Government from the odium and responsibility of so violent a measure.

My note will force them to take their ground. If the answer is that they intend only a suggestion, which I may follow or not as I choose, I will remain, but keep aloof until I receive your directions. If, on the other hand, I am told to depart, I will retire to Holland or England, and there await the President's orders. In either case, the arrangement will be extremely expensive, and my situation very disagreeable. The law was not presented yesterday, but will be today, and I have been informed that it is to be introduced by an *Exposé*, throwing all the blame of the present state of things on M. Serurier and me, for not truly representing the opinions of our respective Governments. They may treat their own Minister as they please, but they shall not, without exposure, presume to judge of my conduct, and make me the scape-goat for their sins. The truth is, they are sadly embarrassed. If the law should be rejected, I should not be surprised if they anticipated our reprisals by the seizure of our vessels in port, or the attack of our ships in the Mediterranean with superior force. I shall, without delay, inform Commodore Patterson of the state of things, that he may be on his guard, having already sent him a copy of the message.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant.
EDW. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. Livingston to the Count de Rigny.
LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Paris, Jan. 14, 1835.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States of America, received late last night the note of His Excellency the Count de Rigny, Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 13th instant.

The undersigned sees with great surprise, as well as regret, that a communication made by one branch of the Government of the U. States to another, not addressed to that of His Majesty the King of the French, nor even communicated to it, is alleged as the motive for a measure, which not only increases actual subjects of irritation, but which necessarily cuts off all the usual means of restoring harmony to two nations who have the same interests, and none but factitious subjects for collision.

The grave matter in the body of his Excellency's note demands, and will receive, a full answer: it is to the concluding part that his attention is now requested.

The undersigned, after being informed that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to recall Mr. Serurier, is told "that this information is given to the undersigned, in order that he may communicate it to his Government, and in order that he may himself take those measures which may appear to him the natural result of that communication; and that, in consequence thereof, the passports which might be required are at his disposition." This phrase may be considered as an intimation of the course which, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the undersigned ought to pursue, as the natural result of Mr. Serurier's recall; or it may be construed, as it seems to have been by the public, into a direction by His Majesty's Government to the minister of the U. States to cease his functions and leave the country.

It is necessary, in a matter involving such grave consequences, that there should be no misunderstanding; that the two Governments demanding a line of conduct entirely different the one from the other. In the first, he can take no directions, or follow no suggestions but those given by his own Government, which he has been sent here to represent. The recall of the Minister of France, on the grounds alleged, could not have been anticipated; of course no instructions have been given to the undersigned on the subject; and he will not take upon himself the responsibility which he would incur by a voluntary demand of his passports, although made on the suggestion of His Majesty's Government. If this be the sense of the passage in question, the duty of the undersigned cannot be mistaken. He will transmit the note of his Excellency the Count de Rigny to his Government, and wait its instructions. Widely different will be his conduct, if he is informed that the conclusion of the Count de Rigny's note is intended as a direction that he should quit the French territory. This he will, without delay, comply with, on being so informed, and on receiving the passports necessary for his protection until he shall leave the kingdom.

Leaving the responsibility of this measure where it ought to rest, the undersigned has the honor to renew to his Excellency the Count de Rigny the assurance, &c. &c.
EDW. LIVINGSTON.

No. 73.
Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.
LEGATION OF THE U. STATES,
Paris, Jan. 16, 1835.

Sir:—The wind being unfavorable, I hope that this letter may arrive in time for the packet.

By the enclosed semi-official paper, you will see that a law has been presented for effecting the payment of 25,000,000 francs capital to the U. States, for which the budgets of the six years next succeeding this are affected, and with a condition annexed that our Government shall have done nothing to affect the interests of France. It would seem from this that they mean to pay nothing but the capital, and that only in six years from this time; but, as the law refers to the treaty for the execution of which it provides, I presume the intention of the Ministry cannot be to make any change in it, and that the phraseology is in conformity with their usual forms. At any rate, I shall, notwithstanding the situation in which I am placed in relation to this Government, endeavor to obtain some explanation on this point.

The packet of the 16th has arrived; but, to my great regret, brought me no despatches, and having received none subsequent to your No. 43, and that not giving me any indication of the conduct that would be expected from me in the event of such measures as might have been expected on the arrival of the President's message, I have been left altogether to the guidance of my own sense of duty, under circumstances of much difficulty. I have endeavored to shape my course through them in such a way as to maintain the dignity of my Government, and preserve peace, and, if possible, restore the good understanding that existed between the two countries. From the view of the motives of the President's message, contained in the answer of the Globe to the article in the Intelligencer, I am happy in believing that the representations I have made to the Count de Rigny, as detailed in my No. 71, are those entertained by the Government, and that I have not, in this at least, gone further than it would have directed me to do had I been favored with your instructions.

I have no answer yet to my note to the Count de Rigny, a copy of which was sent by my last despatch, nor can I form any new conjecture as to the event.

The enclosed paper contains a notice that I had been received by the King. This is unfounded, and shall be contradicted. I shall not, in the present state of things, make my appearance at Court; and only in cases where it is indispensable have any communication with the Ministers.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
EDW. LIVINGSTON.
Hon. J. FORSYTH, &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 13, 1835.

Sir:—To relieve the anxiety expressed in your late communication to the Department of State, as to the course to be pursued in the event of the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the law to appropriate funds to carry into effect the treaty of 4th July, 1831, I am directed

by the President to inform you that if Congress shall adjourn without prescribing some definite course of action, as soon as it is known here that the law of appropriation has been again rejected by the French Chamber, a frigate will be immediately despatched to Havre to bring

you back to the U. States, with such instructions as the state of the question may then render necessary and proper.
I am, sir, &c.
JOHN FORSYTH.
EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.

No. 46.
Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 24, 1835.

Sir:—Your despatches to No. 73 have been received at the Department; No. 73 by yesterday's mail. Nos. 70, 71, 72, were delayed until this morning, by the mismanagement of the young man to whose care they were committed by the captain of the packet Sully, in New York.

In the very unexpected and unpleasant position in which you have been placed, I am directed by the President to say to you, that he approves of your conduct as well-becoming the representative of a Government ever slow to manifest resentment, and eager only to fulfil the obligations of justice and good faith; but, at the same time, to inform you, that he should have felt no surprise, and certainly would have expressed no displeasure, had you yielded to the impulse of national pride, and at once have quitted France, with the whole legation, on the receipt of the Count de Rigny's note of the 13th of January. M. Serurier having received his orders, has terminated his ministerial career by the transmission of a note, a copy of which, and of all the correspondence had with him, is herewith enclosed. Mr. Pargot has been presented to me as charged with the affairs of France on the recall of the minister.

The note of the Count de Rigny having no doubt, according to your intention, received from you an appropriate reply, it is only necessary for me now to say, that the Count is entirely mistaken in supposing that any explanations have been given here, by M. Serurier, of the causes that have led to the disregard or postponement of the engagements entered into by France after the rejection of the appropriation by the last Chamber of Deputies, and of which he was the organ. No written communication whatever has been made on the subject, and none verbally made of sufficient importance to be recorded; a silence with regard to which could not have been justly the foundation of any inference that the President was satisfied that the course of the French administration was either reconcilable to the assurances given him, or necessary to secure a majority of the Chamber of Deputies.

The last note of Mr. Serurier will be the subject of separate instructions, which will be immediately prepared and forwarded to you.

In the present position of our relations with France, the President directs that, if the appropriation to execute the treaty shall be, or shall have been, rejected by the French Legislature, you forthwith quit the territory of France, with all the legation, and return to the U. States by the ship of war which shall be in readiness at Havre to bring you back to your own country. If the appropriation be made, you may retire to England or Holland, leaving Mr. Barton in charge of affairs. Notify the Department of the place selected as your temporary residence, and await further instructions.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.
EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.
Envoy Extraordinary & Min. Plen.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Serurier.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 23, 1835.

Official information having been received by the President of the recall of Mr. Serurier by his Government, and the papers of the morning having announced the arrival of a French sloop of war at New York, for the supposed object of carrying him from the U. States, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the U. States, tenders to Mr. Serurier all possible facilities in the power of this Government to afford, to enable him to comply speedily with the orders he may have received or may receive.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Serurier the assurances of his very great consideration.
JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Serurier to Mr. Forsyth.
[TRANSLATION.]
Washington, Feb. 23, 1835.

Sir:—I have just received orders from my Government, which make it necessary for me to demand of you an immediate audience. I, therefore, request you to name the hour at which it will suit you to receive me at the Department of State.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your ob'd humble serv't,
SERURIER.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State of the U. S.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Serurier.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 23, 1835.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the U. States, informs Mr. Serurier, in reply to his note of this instant, demanding the indication of an hour for an immediate audience, that he is ready to receive, in writing, any communication the Government of France desires to have made to the Government of the U. States.

The undersigned has the honor to offer Mr. Serurier the assurances of his very great consideration.
JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Serurier to Mr. Forsyth.
[TRANSLATION.]
Washington, Feb. 23, 1835.

Sir:—My object in asking you this morning to name the hour at which it would suit you to receive me, was in order that I might, in consequence of my

recall as Minister of His Majesty near the U. States, present and secret Mr. Pargot, the first Secretary of this legation, as Charge d'Affaires of the King; a proposition, which, according to usage, I have calculated on making in person, I have the honor, in compliance with the desire expressed to me by you, to make in the form which you appear to prefer.

I thank you, sir, for the facilities which you have been kind enough to afford me, in the note preceding that now answered, also of this morning's date, and which crossed the letter in which I demanded an interview.

I have the honor to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.
SERURIER.
To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

Close of the Session.

From the National Intelligencer, March 5.
Last Day of the Session: Unfinished Business: West Point Academy: Loss of the Fortification Bill.—The two Houses of Congress adjourned, the night before last, their functions then ceasing; and what a wreck of public business ensued!

In our two or three last papers we expressed our opinion respecting the state of the public business in the House of Representatives. It would have been as just, had our intimation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and we have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition, by various causes, in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country. Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind, from the early part of the session; but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all. Long debates; the endless perplexity of the rules; contests, every moment, about priority of business; and an eagerness of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among these causes. There were others, of which we could speak, of which indeed we shall feel it our duty to speak, and to speak freely, hereafter; but which we at present forbear to mention.

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up, leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished; and therefore totally null and void. The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin:

The Post Office Reform Bill; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

The Custom House Regulations Bill; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.)

The important Judiciary Bill; (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in the Senate.)

The Bill regulating the Deposit of the Public Money in the Deposit Banks;

The Bill respecting the Tenure of Office, and Removals from Office; (a most important bill, supported in the Senate by men of all parties.)

The Bill indemnifying Claimants for French Spoils, before 1800.

These half dozen, (not to speak of the bill for the relief of the Cities of the District of Columbia; the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of Engineers; the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the U. States and Spain; and the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Louis,) are among the bills which were sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, "and never heard of more."

The fate of two of the Appropriation Bills, however, originating, as such bills always do, in the House of Representatives, is still more remarkable.

Hitherto it has been usual to make the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point in the same bill which contains the general appropriation for the Army. This year, an innovation was indulged. The Army Appropriation Bill was sent to the Senate with no appropriation whatever for West Point. This circumstance was noticed, at the time, in the Senate, and its attention called to it, as an extraordinary omission. A separate bill, however, containing the usual appropriations for the Academy, was brought forward in the House, but suffered to sleep. Up to the last day for sending bills from one House to the other, it had not passed. The House took no step whatever to pass the Bill, depending on the operation of the rule, as to the time of sending bills from House to House, or in any other way. In this predicament, individuals of the House besought the Committee of the Senate to interfere, and in some extraordinary way, help to pass the ordinary appropriation through Congress.

The Senate, accordingly, attached the whole Military Academy appropriation bill to the bill making provision for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the year, and in this form it passed into a law; and, but for the adoption of this mode, there could have been no appropriation at all, and the school would have been broken up. We may add, that, when this bill for covering Civil and Diplomatic Expenses went back to the House, with amendments, the occasion was eagerly seized to add to the Senate's amendments other amendments, respecting totally different matters, thus giving the bill a tail as long as that of a comet. Thus the bill, pending in the House, making provision for the repairs of the Capitol and President's House, and the public grounds, paying the President's gardener, &c. &c. was tacked on to the bill, as being among the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government!

This bill, however, and we rejoice at it, had the goodness to pass, with all its length of tail, and (thanks to the Senate,

and no thanks to the House of Representatives) the West Point Academy; therefore, was kept alive.

Not so fortunate was the order of the two appropriation bills, to which we have alluded above. The Fortification Bill is totally lost! Yes, in this critical moment of affairs, not only has no measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for the Fortifications is totally lost! We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph. Yet such is the fact; not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation.

We will state shortly the history of this bill. It came from the House to the Senate, and all its provisions were agreed to by the Senate's Committee. Various additions were also made to it by the Committee, in pursuance of communications from the War Department, and reports from the Military Committees of the two Houses. Large sums were added for the better defence of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. and an additional amount for arming all the fortifications. When it appeared that the Department had no further measures to recommend, the Committee reported the bill, the Senate agreed to the amendments, and the bill was returned to the House, with the amendments, on Tuesday the 24th day of February.

The House did not take up the Senate's amendments till the last day of the session, one whole week after the Senate had sent them; and on that day, at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, they returned the bill to the Senate, having agreed to some of the Senate's amendments, disagreed to others, and agreed to others, again, with amendments of their own. The loss of the whole bill was finally caused by one of these last amendments; and, therefore, we have taken pains to collect the facts, precisely as they appear on the journals and in the proceedings.

One of the amendments, proposed by the Senate, was the addition of the following sections:

"Sec. — And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, toward the repair of the fortifications on Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston, according to the plan submitted by the Board of Engineers, on the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

"Sec. — And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied or expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in improving the defences within the State of Maryland."

"Sec. — And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War, he and he is hereby authorized, to purchase six acres of land adjoining Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, being the same rented from the heirs of the late Philip Swartzance, and now occupied for military purposes; and that he cause the same to be paid for from the funds appropriated for the service of the Quarter-master's Department."

To this the House agreed, adding the following as an amendment, viz:

"And be it, &c. That the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the U. States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the Navy: Provided, such expenditures shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

When this came to the Senate, the above extraordinary section was opposed, as conferring on the President unlimited military power. It was said, he asked for no such power—the War Department had recommended no such appropriation—it had never been suggested, any where, until this late moment. It was urged that the section itself was altogether indefensible, inasmuch as it proposed to give a vast sum into the hands of the President, without any specific object, leaving it to him to use it as he might please. He might levy troops—he might raise an army—he might send forth the navy—he might, in short, dispose of the money just as he should see fit. It was averred, on the other side, that the President would certainly do no harm with the money—he would use the power to good ends, &c.; and to this it was replied, again, that such a power had never been trusted to any President; that it was not to be thought of, without giving up all notion of the authority of Congress over the expenditure of the public money, and indeed all its control over the question of Peace and War. The Senate disagreed to this vote for the three millions of dollars—29 to 19.

The bill went back to the House. The House insisted on its amendments, and again returned the bill to the Senate. The Senate voted to adhere to its disagreement—29 to 17.

The House, upon this, asked a conference with the Senate, which was immediately agreed to, and Committees were appointed, on both sides. The two Committees met, without delay, and agreed, as we understood, very soon, to report to their respective Houses, that the amendment of the House should be struck out, or given up, and the following: applied and inserted in the bill.

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the U. States, three hundred thousand dollars."

"As an additional appropriation for repairs and equipment of the ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

The Senate's Committee immediately

reported to the Senate this happy agreement of the two Commissions on this important bill, and all seemed well. But the bill was in hands of the House, (according to the usual course in such cases,) and the Senate waited to hear its decision. No communication coming from the House, however, and it being already past 11 o'clock, the Senate, fearing for the fate of this bill, and desirous of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent them the following message:

"Resolved, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the U. States."

When this message was read in the House, we learn (for we were not present) that the Chairman of the Conference (Mr. CAMERLENG) said he had not taken, or should not take, the responsibility of presenting the Report of the two Commissions, on account of the lateness of the hour, or the thinness of the House—or for both reasons—adding, also, that he was himself against the Report. Therefore, Mr. Lewis, the next named on the Committee, made a report of the concurrence of the two Commissions. The subject was thus again before the House; and, as to what then ensued, for the next hour or two, as we did not see it, we will not venture to describe it from hearsay. We learn, however, that the Senate, having waited still a good while longer, in hopes of hearing from the House, and not hearing, sent still another message, informing the House, that they, the Senate, had no further business before them. No answer coming to this message, the Senate, after waiting a considerable time longer, and hearing nothing from the bill, finally adjourned—and the bill, therefore, is UTTERLY LOST.

We have time for no more—nor spirits for any more—at present, though it will be our duty to state, hereafter, other things which we have heard and believe respecting the causes of the loss of these essential measures.

The attendance of Senators was remarkable, the whole evening, as it had been the day and night previous. A little before 12 o'clock, the last night, forty-six Senators answered to their names, and the remaining two were in their seats the minute afterwards, so that every Senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before.

Pennsylvania Improvements.—The bill, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, and been approved by the Executive, conferring the necessary powers on the Canal Commissioners to place locomotive power upon the parts of the rail roads between Philadelphia and Columbia, and Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, that are adapted to that kind of power, where that may be necessary. Nothing, therefore, is wanting but mild weather, to open the thorough communication from Philadelphia to Pottsville by rail road and canal; and it is confidently believed that canal transportation will open about Monday next the 9th of March.

Har. Chron.—The act authorizing the laying of rails on the Columbia Bridge has passed both houses of the legislature & is now a law. It requires the Canal Commissioners immediately to proceed to do the work, for which the sum of about \$4,000 is appropriated, and to extend the rails one hundred yards in each direction from the western end of the bridge, one of which may however be lengthened by shortening the other. The tolls for crossing are to be five times as much as is charged on an equal distance of the Pennsylvania rail-way and are to be paid to the Bridge Company, without whose consent no locomotive can pass, and no travelling is to be permitted faster than a walk. We understand that the citizens of Wrightsville had quite a jollification on Friday evening last, on account of the passage of the law.—*York Rep.*

New York, Feb. 26.

Lost Treasures Found.—Some time ago a broker in Wall street was notified by the Cashier of one of the Banks, that a considerable amount of stock in the Bank was standing to his credit on the books, and had been standing so for so long a time without the dividends being called for, that it was presumed the owner of the stock had forgotten this portion of his property. The broker having ascertained dates and other circumstances from the books of the Bank, turned to his own records, and found that at that time he had been furnished with money by an acquaintance to buy a quantity of the stock. It turned out that this was the very stock. The person of whom it was bought, by mistake transferred it to the broker, instead of the real purchaser, and the real purchaser just at that time sickened and died, leaving a widow and a large family with very slender means of support. The stock has been sold, and the proceeds of it, together with twenty semi-annual dividends, amounting in all to 2,500 dollars, paid over to the widow and her family, making their hearts glad, as it has also the hearts of all who have been made acquainted with the story.

Jour. of Com.

March came in like a lion, with the Mercury standing at only four degrees above zero.

It continued severely cold the whole of Sunday, and the night was nearly as cold as day we have had this winter, so that at the dawn of day, on Monday, the 3d March, the Mercury was only 4 above 0. This is the third time the Delaware has been frozen over this winter.—*T. S. Gaz.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Adams Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you indulge me in a few remarks upon an essay "On the varieties of the human race," which appeared in one of our papers of last week? The subject is not perhaps of much interest to the general reader, but it is one in regard to which it is highly important that correct views should be entertained. There is an amount of prejudice already diffused over our land, which it will require years to correct, and it is the duty of every friend of man to prevent, to the extent of his ability, its further increase and dissemination. The elevation of the colored race both in this country and in Africa is attended with peculiar difficulties, rendering the undertaking, though not hopeless, yet sufficiently arduous. Here we have to struggle against the polluting and debasing influence of slavery, ignorance, poverty, and perverted public opinion; there we are opposed by barbarism, superstition, and a burning climate which has so often proved fatal to the most hardy and adventurous of the European race. Be it our endeavor to diminish, not to aggravate these ills. We do not charge the Slavist with an intention to do so, but such is the indirect tendency of his reasoning—which, if we fully comprehend it, is intended to show that "no satisfactory account can be given of the diversities of color, form, features and expression that are found among mankind." If he means by this that we are ignorant of the prime cause, or why climate, food, &c. effect such and such changes, he is undoubtedly correct—this is a common case—we can trace the chain of cause and effect backward to a certain point, and there we must stop. The motions of our earth and of all the heavenly bodies may very readily be resolved into gravitation, but "why matter should attract in proportion to its quantity" is an unsolved problem. This, however, appears not to be his meaning, but he would have us infer that the causes above alluded to have little or no influence over it. His first assertion in support of this proposition is that neither Europeans, nor their offspring, are permanently affected by residing in a tropical region. Is the writer not aware that those who have spent twelve, fifteen, or twenty years in the East or West Indies, are so completely imbrowned as to be readily recognized on that account during the remainder of their lives, even when that is passed in their native northern clime? Are not the majority of the Creoles in those countries, even when most delicately reared, so that "the winds of heaven are not permitted to visit them too roughly," of a darker hue than the corresponding rank in their mother country? A case has fallen under my own notice—that of a young man in one of our Atlantic cities, who made several voyages to China, India, New Orleans, and was much exposed "under the line"—originally of a remarkably fair complexion, he is now as swarthy as most Spaniards and South Americans, and that too although he has remained at home for two or three years. Every one is aware of the difference between those whose labors are light and performed under shelter, and those who are tanned by exposure to the sun. We mention these as the most familiar, not as the strongest examples. Others far more striking are upon record. A Colony of Jews, who seem to have emigrated to Cochín near the time of the Babylonish captivity, have, in the course of two thousand years, become as black as the natives of that country. Such also is the fact in regard to Portuguese settlers in Asia and Africa. From discoveries made by recent travellers in the western part of Africa, it is no longer doubtful that there has existed in it, from very ancient times, a people who are neither Moors nor Negroes—they are indeed divided into many tribes, but all speak the same language. With regard to their color, though it certainly is not uniform, the difference seems to depend in a great measure on the place of abode and manner of living; and, properly speaking, it amounts to nothing more than a mere variation of tint, which is lighter or darker according to circumstances. The western portion of this race are white, as far as the climate and their habits will allow it. Others are of a yellow cast, like the Arabs; some are swarthy; and in the neighborhood of Soudan there is a tribe which is said to be completely black. Here are the same people, in the same country, speaking the same language, who are tinged so variously according to situation upon highlands or plains, sandy deserts or cooling streams. This, we apprehend, would be sufficient to settle the question of color, although Buffon, whose prepossessions were all the other way, had not given a correspondent solution, nor Smith accounted so satisfactorily for this and other differences of "form, features and expression"—and to those authors we refer those who would investigate these points more minutely. As to the similarity between the Chinese and Greenlanders—no great ingenuity seems requisite to explain it—the well known effects of extreme cold upon the skin, filthiness of habits, the oily fumes of lamps constantly burning in their subterranean abodes, added to a kindred origin, do not leave us much at which to wonder, especially when we recollect that "the celestial empire" has been repeatedly overrun by those wild borders from the north and elevated lands of Tartary. So that we have at the opposite conclusion that complexion is determined by climate and mode of living.

"In the above remarks we have not alluded to the explanation of the changes undergone by the human complexion usually given by chemists. They tell us that the sun's rays develop the carbon of the membrane lying immediately beneath the skin and containing the coloring matter by the nature of which all the various hues, the pale, rosy, tawny, and coal black are determined. The resemblance between burnt wood and a black skin is obvious. Now it is a well known fact that dark colors most readily give out heat—may not this, then, be a wise provision of the Deity to guard the human frame against the dangers of accumulated warmth, to which they are exposed in these burning, equatorial regions?"

Russell's Nubia & Abyssinia, Fam. Lib. LXI. pp. 21–22.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A pedlar, named Charles Linhart, a German, was killed on the Columbia rail-road, on the 26th ult. by one of the engines.

During the funeral of the four firemen in Baltimore, on Friday week, when the whole fire department was engaged in the mournful obsequies, some accidental set fire to a watch-house.

A hog was lately slaughtered in Bucks county, which weighed, when dressed, SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS!



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 9, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 75 to \$4 81.

We are requested to state, that the Rt. Rev. H. U. ONDERDONK, Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will preach in the Presbyterian Church of this borough, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.; and on Friday the 13th, at Christ Church, Huntingtownship, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Some of our aged Marsh-creek friends may, no doubt remember to have heard of Mary Jamison, who was captured by the Indians in 1755, at Marsh-creek, and who spent her life amongst them. She died about 18 months ago, aged 91. An interesting account of a visit to her by one of the Missionaries at the Seneca Station, will be found on our first page.

The correspondence relative to our French affairs occupies considerable space to-day. It will be interesting to our readers.

About midnight on Monday last, after a stormy debate, the House of Representatives of the U. States, passed the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the Treaty with France, of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon.

The announcement of the vote was received with a loud burst of applause from the galleries and the floor.

The resolution for contingent preparations was ordered to lie on the table—and the proceedings ended.

The National Intelligencer remarks as follows: "It is a source of great satisfaction that in regard to the only question concerning our Foreign Relations, which was presented to Congress in the Annual Message of the President of the U. States at the commencement of the session of Congress, which has just closed, both Houses have been unanimous. Both have expressed the opinion that the execution of the treaty of 1831 ought to be insisted upon, and both came to the unanimous determination that it was not expedient to carry into effect the recommendation of the President's Message in relation to that subject. Such was the direct declaration of the Senate, and such was the effect of the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives, after passing its declaratory resolution, to discharge the Committee of Foreign Relations from the further consideration of that recommendation."

We hope, however, that the proceedings of the two Houses will not be interpreted, any where, into a disposition to submit quietly to a refusal by France, to execute the treaty. Such a view of the refusal by Congress now to act upon that hypothesis, would be a great error. Congress have expressed a confidence in the good faith of France. They will not anticipate any necessity for legislation in reference to this business of the treaty; but they will legislate, nevertheless, should it hereafter appear that there is no intention to carry the Treaty into effect. It does not follow, however—Heaven forbid that it should!—that the effect or consequence of that legislation will be WAR. We hope that evil is at least as far distant from us as the next Presidential Election."

The committee on the Poindexter affair, made their report to the Senate on Monday last, and consign to deserved infamy the wretched affidavits. The Senate adopted the report unanimously—yeas 41—nays none.

The Anti-masonic Convention at Harrisburg has nominated Joseph Riney as the candidate of that party for Governor.

The Democratic Convention, it would seem, was made of such discordant materials, that they could not unite upon a candidate, and agreed to dissolve. The friends of MUEHLBERG will hold a Convention in Lewistown, in May; and on Saturday last, those of the Convention who were friendly to Gov. Wolf, met at Harrisburg, and nominated him. So that there will be, likely, "two Richmonds in the field."

Col. WOODBURN has been elected to the Legislature from Cumberland city, in the room of Mr. RUSHA, deceased.

GALES & SEATON, Editors of the National Intelligencer, have been elected Printers to the next Senate of the United States, in the room of Duff Green. There were 18 ballots before a choice was effected. There was no election by the House of Representatives.

The Whigs and Anti-masons of Massachusetts have joined in the nomination of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, as their candidate for Governor.

We understand that Com. Elliott has received orders to proceed forthwith to Havre, on the U. S. ship Constitution, to wait the orders of our Minister at the Court of France.

The amount of duties accruing from importations into that city for the year 1834, is ascertained to be ten millions one hundred and eighty four thousand dollars!

A hog was lately slaughtered in Bucks county, which weighed, when dressed, SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS!

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. C. G. McLean, Mr. David Heagy, to Miss Ann Giffin—both of this borough. On the same evening, by the Rev. P. Rutherford, Mr. Jacob Trexel, to Miss Susan Ziegler—both of this borough.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Nicholas Cordori, of this borough, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Oxford.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. S. Pfoutz, Mr. Henry Hoff, of this county, to Miss Sarah Baer, near Hanover.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. Michael Frey, to Miss Sarah Musser—both of this county.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. J. Rutherford, Mr. John Quigley, to Miss Sarah Kepner—both of Abingtontown.

On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. Jacob Spender, to Miss Lucy E. Clapsdale—both of Oxford.

DIED.

On the 14th ult. Mr. George Brinkerhoff, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. Susanna Bart, of Berwick township, aged 81 years.

On the 17th ult. Mr. Samuel Linn, sen. of Mountjoy township, aged 83 years.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. Mary Elliott, wife of Mr. John Elliott, of Huntingtown township.

On Saturday morning last, a child of Mr. Thomas J. Cooper, of this borough, aged about 5 months.

On Tuesday last, Hezekiah F., son of Mr. Henry Culp, of this borough, aged about 18 months.

A SUPPLY OF

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received, and for sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 9.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the ensuing Election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. MCCREARY.

Gettysburg, March 9.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of F. Wolf.

FREDERICK WOLF, of Menallen township, Adams county, on the day of Feb. 1835, executed a Deed of Trust to C. F. KEENER and S. MARKS, vesting in his said Trustees his lands, and tenements, together with all his personal property, which he is now possessed of, for the benefit of his Creditors.

All persons having claims against said WOLF, will please make them known to either of the subscribers before the 1st of May next; and all persons indebted to him, will make settlement with the Trustees before that time.

C. F. KEENER, } Trustee.
S. MARKS, }
March 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 18th inst. at the residence of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, the following property, viz.

Horses, Colts, Cows,

and young Cattle, Hogs, one Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, & Cultivator, Horse-Gears, Hay by the ton, Wheat, Corn, and Oats by the bushel, Windmill and Cutting-box, Stove and Pipe, with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

SILAS M. HORNER.

March 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 26th inst. at the Farm of Miss Margaret Hammer, in Menallen township, Adams county, the following property, viz.

Horses, fresh Milch Cows,

amongst which is a fine one year old Bull, of the Durham breed, Hogs, Horse-Gears, one broad and one narrow-wheel Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, a Windmill, and other Farming Utensils; also, Hay by the ton, Rye, Corn and Oats by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

SIMON BECKER.

Agent for Miss M. Hammer.

March 9.

A meeting of the "Mechanics' Institute" will be held at the College, on next Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock. The following question will be discussed:

"Should the System of Slavery as existing in the U. States be immediately abolished?"

Punctual attendance is requested.

J. L. SLENTZ, Sec'y.

March 9.

Temperance.

THE Fairfield Temperance Society will hold a quarterly meeting on Monday the 23d inst. at 2 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. E. KINER.

March 9.

Pennsylvania College.

THE Trustees of this Institution will meet at the College Edifice, on the morning of the 23d of April next.

JOHN G. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Baltimore, March 2.

POOR-HOUSE

ACCOUNTS.

Thos. J. COOPER, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams County.

To balance in Treasurer's hands on last settlement, 29 80

Order on Wm. Laub, County T. 100 00

Do. do. 300 00

Do. do. 500 00

Do. do. 300 00

Amount received from Jas. Robinson, Esq. for furniture, 4 00

Order on Wm. Laub, Treas'r, 200 00

Do. do. 300 00

Do. do. 300 00

Do. do. 500 00

Do. do. 300 00

Cash received from Ch'n Wirt, Trustee of Francis Wickey, by hand of Jas. A. Thompson, for support of Wickey's wife, 18 75

\$2,852 35

By cash paid Abraham Scott, on order issued 1832, sale of land, 182 25

Sundry persons for funeral expenses for out-door paupers, 63 92

Michael Dawson and Dixon for chopping cord-wood, 38 25

Hirelings, 107 00

Support of out-door paupers, 245 13

Justices' orders, 21 20

Constables for executing orders, 19 46

Jacob Humphry, hireling, 82 50

Flour, 184 83

Tradesmen, 82 30

Peter Elme and others, for meat, 171 88

P. Aughinbaugh, steward, to pay sundry expenses, 195 00

Doct. D. Horner, salary and extra service, 123 99

Arnold, Farnestock, Miller & Witherow, T. J. Cooper, Dickey & Himes, for merchandize, 561 29

Steward's salary, 140 25

Clerk's salary, 25 00

Printers' bills, 26 00

Lancaster Poor-house, 9 78

Vegetables, 25 50

Drugs and dye-stuffs, 81 91

Codlins, 33 00

Sewing and tailoring, 19 75

Stock Cattle, 57 50

Lime, 3 48

Doctor Smith, medical service, 6 25

Turnpike tolls, 7 50

John Adair, for a pump, 6 80

Andrew Polly, for cooking-stove and tin-ware, 80 01

Sundry persons for grain, 47 29

Directors, extra service, 15 00

Tuition of children in poor-house, 3 70

Posta and Rails, 76 42

Pfautz, for carding and fulling, 18 91

Treasurer's salary, 20 80

Balance in Treasurer's hand, 112 70

\$2,852 35

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report that they are correct, and that the balance of One hundred and twelve dollars and seventy cents remains in the hands of the Treasurer, and due to the Institution, being from the 7th day of January, 1834, to the 6th day of January, 1835, both days included.

JOSEPH FINK, } Auditor.
SAMUEL DIEHL, }
March 9.

DR.

To cash received from Thos. J. Cooper on orders, 195 00

Geo. Christman, on note for price of cow and interest, 18 40

Sundry persons for turkeys, 2 47

David Blakely and others, for rent of stable and pasture, 17 40

Jas. A. Thompson, for straw and pasture, 10 84

Samuel Little, by hands of J. A. Thompson, for supporting Barbara Zell, a pauper, 6 03

Wm. McCurdy, Trustee of Sebastian Troyer, by the hands of J. A. Thompson, 25 00

Cash in charity box, 1 26

John Gilbert, for hides and skins, 29 96

\$306 36

CR.

By balance due Steward on last settlement, 8 32

Sundry persons for grain, 14 02

Meat, 20 05

Tradesmen, 30 05

Merchandize, 3 04

Hirelings, 62 60

Vegetables, 23 76

Postage, 55

Fruit, 14 90

Butter, 25 45

Vinegar, &c. 8 81

Rails, 7 24

Bedding, 5 77

From the West-County Whig.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
From a speech of Gen. WILLIAM H. Harrison, delivered at a public dinner given him in Madison, Indiana, on the 24th of August, 1830, we make the following extract. It is entitled to the particular attention of every citizen, at this moment, when the "political heresy" alluded to is not only adopted by some, but spread upon all the party now in power. There is another reason why the extract is worthy of attention. Gen. Harrison is proposed as a candidate for the Presidency—and if it shall be found, as we presume it will, that he has not only "done his country some service" as a soldier, but that he possesses eminent abilities as a statesman, it is of the first importance that the people acquaint themselves with the correctness of his principles, and the nature of his claims to their suffrages.

"I must ask your indulgence, Mr. President, to make a few remarks upon a political heresy, which has lately sprung up 'among us,' of a character calculated to my opinion, to make the most fatal inroads upon the constitution of this country. I allude to the test that is required of the candidates for State offices—not of their political principles—nor of their opinions upon a particular measure which may be proposed for the benefit of the people—but exclusively, of their adherence to this, or that man, who is, or may be a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States. This question must be answered satisfactorily, to the person who proposes it, the claims of the candidate, however founded in other respects, will be instantly rejected. No matter how long, how faithfully, or how successfully, he may have served his country, it will all be considered as due in the balance, unless he will pronounce the pass-word of a party, add promise most faithful and entire devotion to its will. What is so likely to break down all the barriers between the general and state governments, and to bring the latter under the entire control of the former, as a course of this kind? The wisest of our statesmen have considered the independence of the state governments, in the sphere of action left them by the constitution, as necessary to the preservation of our liberties. But let us get into the habit of electing state officers upon the ground of their subservience to the Executive of the Union, they may be still sentinels upon the walls, but in the language of your toast, they will cry 'all's well,' when the enemy is already 'at the gates.' It may be said that the election of a person to a state office, upon the ground of his being personally favorable to the Executive of the U. States, does not necessarily imply that he will be subservient to his views. But who that is acquainted with the weakness of human nature will believe this? If the Governor of a state has obtained his election, and depends for his continuance in office upon the favor of a party devoted to the President, what independence can be expected from him? Is it not obvious that the leaders of such a party will always be the distributors of the immense patronage of that government, and the ministers of the President's will? Can any doubt, that all the important movements of the party will receive their impulse from this source, and that the appointment of the state officers will be as completely under his control, as if he were legally invested with the power to make them?"

The Elephant Mogul.—Many visitors of Messrs. Welch, Macomber and Co's Menagerie, have noticed the fondness of the elephant, when becoming a little familiar, to direct them with his trunk to the recess under the stairs leading to the picture gallery. The reason is explained, when it is known that the grain and vegetables with which this animal is fed, are kept in that retreat. It happened, two or three nights since, that the keeper of the elephant was absent during the evening, and on his return, supposing that his substitute had taken proper care of his charge he retired to rest in one corner of the establishment. He was hardly lost in sleep, however, before his Mightiness Mogul, who had stepped over the bar, three and a half feet high, came growling along to his bedside. The keeper started up and the elephant at once twisted his trunk around one of his arms, and led him directly beneath the stairs, where, by oversteering an empty barrel, he not only intimated to his master that he was superfluous, but that he had no prospect of any food from the usual source. Nor would he suffer the keeper again to return till he had ascended to the loft, and procured him the usual quantity of oats and potatoes.

NEVER SAY YOU CANNOT.
There never was an instance of a man of a sinking disposition having accomplished great things. Drones, or stupid beings who will not, or possibly cannot, exert themselves, may be got along with; but a person who is forever thinking about something, and will be constantly delving at that and the other, with desperate industry; and yet flinches when he arrives at some difficulty he cannot see through, such an one we desire no acquaintance with; give us the man who, having made up his mind to arrive at a given point, dauntlessly pushes onward through every obstacle. Resolution is the talisman that forces the floodgate of wealth and unravels the mystery of getting rich.

A treaty has recently been concluded between the Miami tribe of Indians, and General Marshall, the U. States Agent, by which a large portion of their lands in that state have been ceded to the United States.—The quantity ceded is estimated at 200,000 acres, of the richest and most fertile lands in the West. They

are a part of the great Wabash Reserve. The Indians have made reservations for their future residence.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large stock of Hardware, Bar Iron, &c. &c. which will be sold CHEAP. Persons engaged in Building would do well to call.
GEORGE ARNOLD.

March 2. 3t
N. B. I will Remove my Store to the Corner now occupied by MILLER & WINTEROW, on the 1st day of April next.
G. A.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
The Administrator resides in Reading township.

PETER MYERS, Adm'r.
March 2. 6t

Westminster Hotel.

THIS Establishment has been taken by J. P. CUMBERSON, who is now prepared to accommodate TRAVELERS, WAGONERS, & DROVERS, in a style not inferior to any other on this road, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.
March 2. 3t

TO OUR CREDITORS.
TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 27th day of April next, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE STITZEL,
HENRY NEEDS.
March 2. 3t

NOTICE.
THE several Heirs under the last will of HENRY SLAGLE, deceased, are requested to call on the Subscriber for payment; as no interest will be paid from this date.
MICHAEL SLAGLE.
Feb. 3, 1835. [21.] 3t

CAUTION.
THE Subscriber, sometime last May, gave a Note to GEORGE BECAW, conditioned for the payment of Forty Dollars; and as he is not likely to receive valuable consideration therefor, he cautions every person not to take an assignment of said note.

JOHN CHAMBERS.
Feb. 21. 3t

Estate of Anthony Topper.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Anthony Topper, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. dec'd, will make payment to SAMUEL DURBORAW, Esq. residing in said township; and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber without delay.
The Administrator resides in Westminster, Frederick county, Md.
JOSEPH TOPPER, Adm'r.
Feb. 16. 6t

ELECTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the 2d section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed the 1st day of April, A. D. 1834—

I hereby give Notice to the Citizens of the several School Districts in the County of Adams, to meet in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the places where they hold their Elections for Supervisors, Town Councils, and Constables, on the Third Friday (20th day) of March next, and then and there elect TWO CITIZENS of each School District, to serve for THREE YEARS, as School Directors of said Districts respectively; which elections are to be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for Supervisors and Constables are by law held and conducted.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Feb. 21. 3t

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.

Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR THEOLOGY.
WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as advocated before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the University of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
For sale at the Book store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 1. 3t

BLANKS
Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 15th day of April, A. D. 1834, entitled "An Act relating to County rates, and levies," the undersigned, Commissioners of Adams county, will proceed and attend to hear Appeals, for the several Townships, from all persons who may apply for redress, in accordance with the directions of said Act, and will grant such relief, and make such corrections, as to them shall appear just and reasonable. The Boards of Appeal will be held in the following order, at which times and places the several Assessors will attend for their respective Townships, viz.:

For Menallen and Franklin townships, on the 16th of March, at the house of George Myers, in Readsville.

For Hamilton and Liberty, on the 17th of March, at the house of Isaac Robinson, in Millerstown.

For Straban, Cumberland, and the borough of Gettysburg, on the 18th of March, at the Commissioners' Office in Gettysburg.

For Germany, Conowago and Mountjoy, on the 19th of March, at the house of Francis Leas, in Littlestown.

For Berwick, Hamilton and Mountpleasant, on the 20th of March, at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in Oxford.

For Huntingdon, Latimore, Reading and Tyrone, on the 21st of March, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

The Commissioners, for the information of all interested, make known, that by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, the Commissioners are bound not to make any allowance or abatement in the valuation of any real estate, in any other year than that in which the triennial assessment is made, excepting where buildings or other improvements have been destroyed, subsequently to such triennial assessment, and in the case of personal property, offices, professions, trades and occupations, where there has been any alteration in the assessment, occasioning a different valuation from the former year, and also where persons have come to inhabit in the county since such triennial assessment, and that no notice in the two years succeeding the triennial assessment is to be given to the taxable inhabitants aforesaid, but in the latter recited cases only.

ROBT. McILHENY,
JOHN BROUGH,
JOHN KUSSELMAN, } Com.
Attest—WM. KING, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 23d, 1835. 3t

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Jan. 5. 3t

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 12. 3t

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2. 3t

THE CHURCH HARMONY.

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's price.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Bookseller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Feb. 16. 3t

ARNOLD'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY,

translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26. 3t

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26. 3t

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.
Gettysburg, June 9. 3t

FRESH DRUGS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received—

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Annamiae,
Anatto,	" Soudarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafoetida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Pulgiti,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajuput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" Asafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
" Lemoine,	" Rosemary,
Bateman's Drops,	" Spruce,
Opodeldoc,	" Harlequin,
Coccollella,	" Turpentine,
Gum Arabic,	" Worm Seed,
" Benjoin,	" &c. &c. &c.
" Guaiacum,	
" Shellac,	

Also, a Large & General Assortment of Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 19. 3t

NO IMPOSITION!

J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE Rheumatic Compound, and INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Gout, Cough, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs.—Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Elyer, Jacob Cover,
Don't McLee, Joshua Flaharty,
Elizabeth Collins, T. Fringers,
H. Rouzer, C. Newcomer.

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it. J. WELLER'S.
Oct. 20. 3t

French Jujube Paste, or PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. 3t

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26. 3t

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup, Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. 3t

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26. 3t

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

REPOSITORY for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose, By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY L. A. GODEY,
Athenaeum Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
Feb. 2. 3t

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner,

HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices, LEAD IN KEYS.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. 3t

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,

Keel's Rheumatic Plaster,

Superior Calissaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter,

Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,

A superior article of Cologne,

Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. S. Keener, Baltimore.

Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,

Dr. Belz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.

Dr. Dyott's Antibilious Pills,

Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,

Loes Eye water,

A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,

A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,

Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER,
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. 3t

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26. 3t

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2. 3t

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. 3t

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26. 3t

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26. 3t

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arnold's True Christianity,

Fox's Book of Martyrs,

Palustrispiel,

Stark's Prayer Book,

Wandelnde Seele,

Frank's Leben,

Herberman's Prayer-book,

Dr. Schmucker's Church History,

Lutheran Hymn-books, Reformed do. Gemeindefaliche do.

Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms, Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries, And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. 3t

THE LADY'S BOOK

Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, Va. July 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkin in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of Judkin's Ointment, the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkin's.)

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—nevertheless, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation;—as if might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White swellings of every description.

2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.

3d. Scirrhous or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.

4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.

5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.

6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated.

7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water.

8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost.

It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

For women's inflamed breasts